THE CREAMERY CONVENTION.

First Annual Meeting of the Mississipp Valley Dairy and Creamery Association—Discussions on Various Topics Connected with the Industry, Election of Officers,

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31. Testerday morning the Mississippi Valley st convention. The association was formed at the time of the last Fair in this city, and the officers of the association named then are Norman J. Colman, President; Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill., First Vice President; Jos. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill., Second Vice President; J. W. Sheppard, Secretary and W. N. Tivy, Troasurer. The delegates present were N. J. Colman, J. W. Sheppard, B. S. Edmunds, J. F. Ewing, St. Louis; H. H. Palmer, Rockford, Ill.; J. M. Brent, Chicago; D. W. Curtis, Fort Atlinson, Wis.; C. P. Willard, Chicago; J. W. Drury, Waterloo. Ill.; J. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill.; L. T. Hopson, Girard, Ill.; T. D. Curtis, Ill.; L. T, Hopson, Girard, Ill.; T. D. Curis, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. B. Kellogg, Keytesville, Mo.; J. M. Powell, La Plata, Mo.; J. S. Evans, Caledonia, Mo.; W. T. Humphrey, Loerston, Mo.; J. C. Ritchie, Marissa, Ill.; J. A. Peirsol, Monrae City, Mo.; J. J. Whitmore, J. Y. Sawyer, Godfrey, Ill.; J. W. Scott, Beileville, Ill.; J. H. Morse, Jefferson County, Mo.; Davis Rankin, Chicago; J. H. Wanzer, Darlington, Vi.; A. H. Wing, Uandalia, Ill.; J. H. Vance, Troy, Ill.; Jas. Hirst, Barckley, Osage County, Kan.; D. Dougiass and H. W. Douglas, Jersevville, Mo.; T. C. Campbell, Marchester, Mo.; Geo. W. Hilliard, Brighton, Ill.; H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Mo.; J. B. Vissering, Welvile, Ill.; D. W. Bryant, Waterloo, Ill.; N. W. Garmsback, Troy, Ill.; Jacob Eisenmayer, Yasoutah, Ill.; J. B. Thompson, La Plata, Mo.; Mathew Williams, Kidder, Mo.; H. C. Lanterman, Edwardsville, Ill.; C. A. Adams, Chilcotte, Mo.; T. J. Powell, Montgomery, Mo.; James Morran, S. W. McKelvez, Sparta, Ill.; Hiran Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; J. W. Sanborn, Columbia, Mo.; C. W. Sibley, Pans, Ill.; M. R. Turnbower, Sterling, Ill.; and F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ill.

The meeting having been called to order, the constitution was read and adopted. Its terms are general and for the purpose of a basis of the organization. A committee on programme was appointed and a report of an order of business was received in the afternoon at the beginning of the session. The morning session closed with an informal discussion after the preliminary matters had been decided upon. In the afternoon Mr. C. W. Barstow, First Vice President of the Merchants' Exchange, welcomed the delegates in a neat speech, tendering them the freedom and hos-Syracuse, N. Y.; D. B. Kellogg, Keytesville,

change, welcomed the delegates in a neat speech, tendering them the freedom and bos-pitality of the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. Coleman responded on behalf of the association. Conventions, he said, were called to gather together the wisdom and experience of the largest number of persons engaged in a particular industry possible. Unlike the Sorghum Convention just concluded, this will be not a succession of recitals of experiments of varying success, though of value, but statements of advancement and of growth. The objects sought to be gained by those engaged in the manufacture of the products of milk in this section are the best goods and the most in the manufacture of the products of milk in this section are the best goods and the most profit. They endeavor to manufacture butter that really is butter, and not the insipid, graceless grease that is usually dignified by the name. He hoped that the result of the meeting would be agreat change in the average quality of the product for the better, and he emphatically deciared in favor of real protection of home industries. To enlarge the field of consumption of home industries is to increase the consumption, and by so doing the industry stimulated will raise itself to its proper position as a producer of cheese and proper position as a producer of cheese and

Prof. Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural Prof. Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural College of Missouri, who was assigned to a consideration of the "Importance of Dairy and Creamery Interests," had not prepared a paper, but gave an informal talk upon the subject at large. He thought while there were many advantages possessed by the State and this district for dairies and creameries, there were obstacles to be surmounted, and the industry would develop as these obstacles were removed.

He was followed by Chas. W. Murtfeldt, of Kirkwood, on the "Dairy Belt Myth." He prefaced his remarks by reading a paper he had ellipsed from some farmers' organ which had been written by T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. At the conclusion of the reading, President Colman said he was reminded of a story. Ben Butler delivered an eloquent address before a New York convention, and the speaker who was to follow him said: "I had prepared an eloquent address for you, but when I look in my pocket for it I find it is gone. As I sat next to General Butler you can draw your own an eloquent address for you, but when I look in my pocket for it I find it is gone. As I sat next to General Butler you can draw your own conclusions." The paper which had been read by Mr. Murtfeldt was the lecture Mr. Curtis (who was present) had intended to deliver before this Convention. The story provoked a proionged laugh, and Mr. Murtfeldt proceeded with his paper. He had heard some years ago, he said, the dairy belt described as no further north or west than the Western Reserve of Ohio, and it was about that time he began making butter in Illinois, and marketing it as well as the product of his neighbors in St. Louis. The idea of a dairy belt as definite as the cotton and sugar belts is erroneous. There are localities that seem to be without the limits and people are inclined to think it either too cold or too hot, but by means of artificial refrigeration or heat the climatic difficulties may be obviated. The growth of the dairy interest is some hing in which the figures are absolutely bewildering. It is e timated that it requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows, 80,000,000 acres of land are under cutivation. The average cow yields 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of milk at, a total return to the dairy farmer of \$810,000,000.

Mrs. Wing, a manufacturer of butter, from

the dairy farmer of \$810,000,000.

Mrs. Wing, a manufacturer of butter, from Vandalia, Ili., read a paper on the "Management of a Dairy." She advised that as good cows as possible be secured: they must be well fed, and the dairies should be kept in the cleanest possible condition. The cows should be tested, and the bad cows thrown our, as they injure, by mixing their milk with that of the good, the joint product. The churning temperature should be about 54 deg., and everything about the place should be sweet and clean and the air fresh. In the temperature she differed from Mr. Murtfeldt, who advised a temperature of 60 deg. to 65 deg. T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., followed her, and took up that point, advising a temperature varying from 40 deg. to 60 deg. As long as the temperature is falling the cream rises. Mr. Curtis compared New York and Missouri, favorably to Missouri as a dairy State. In feed and in climate Missouri had the advantage, having a longer feeding season than the Northeastern States, where the industry is older. His lecture was full of statistics and valuable information to the delegates. When he had concluded the subjects opened by the preceding papers were made the subject of extensive discussions until the aljournment.

At night the discussions were again taken

At night the discussions were again taken up, and the subject of feeding stock was the principal topic in the talk. The farmers present were divided as to the value of clover, ensilage and cooked food, each having a support and an opposition. Mr. Douglas, of Jefferson County, Mo., advised against the use of clover except for fertilizing purposes on a dairy farm, and Mr. Hobson, of Illinois, took direct issue with him. Mr. Sawyer, of Illinois, said that in five years from now every farmer would have his silo, and ensilage would be the food used in drouth and in winter. Prof. Sanborne said he had heard that statement years ago, and experiments had set his mind years ago, and experiments had set his mind acainst the free use of ensilage. Mr. Douglas said in 1830 the fashion in New York was cooking food, putting water into it—and now the fa-hion is keeping it in silos—keeping the water in it. Both were foolish to a great ex-

J. B. Thompson, of the La Plata (Mo.) Creamery, had not prepared himself, owing to a misunderstanding, but as he was down for the address of the evening, discussed "Cooperative Creameries" at some length. He advocated the establishment of an exchange in St. Louis, and having an exchange inspection and branding of the product to be brought in by the railroads from the creameries in refrigerator cars. He quoted the example of the Elgin (Ill.) Exchange.

Mr. Addy, of New York, replied to him, showing that individual excellence was the thing to be desired; co-operation might have the same effect as it had at Elgin. There

the grade desired; co-operation might have the same effect as it had at Elgin. There prices are kept up by artificial purchases be-tween neighbors, and the creamery butter from that locality is in bad favor everywhere and particularly in St. Louis.

Sr. Lours, Mo., Feb. I.

Yesterday morning the second daily session of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream ry Association was held. When called toorder the Convention was addressed by Mr. Douglass, of Jefferson County, who has been intimately connected with the history of buttermaking in this cut stry, having dealt in it or manufactured it all his long life. In 1857 he came to this city and engaged in the sale of butler, bringing most of his supply from New York; some was obtained from the Western Reserve of Ohio. He began getting butter from Illinois near Galena and Eigin. The butter obtained from the latter State was 16.79 poor and he paid four cents a pound for it. He had printed some instructions for the more proper handling of the product and dis-

tributed them largely in Illinois, which had the effect of improving the quality of the butter. In 1874 he began working his dairy farm and felt that his experience fitted him especially to counse, his fellow-laborers. He laid especial stress upon the nece sity of constructing the dairy-house so that the temperature should be equal the year round. One plan is howing streams of water though the building. Another building has walls of the house in three sections, so that there wou doe three air chamters, to be opened at night and closed during the day. Prof. Wilkinson's plan of building was to have the dairy-house in a hill-side and conducting the corled or warmed air through ducts in the hill, with wind-mills pumping the surplus water in tanks to make artificial streams where there are none natural. But he said that while he thought his dairy was quite convenient, if he was starting anew he would introduce into his establishment the centrifugal separator which takes the milk as it comes from the cow and separates the cream from the milk. The milk is placed on a concave disk and revolved rapidly, which caused the milk to seek the outer edge, while the cream flowed out of the center. He claimed ten to twelve per cent, more butter could be made by this plan.

cream flowed out of the center. He claimed ten to twelve per cent, more butter could be made by this plan.

Prof. Sanborne said the Government had experimented with this machine and had found tlat by it more butter was gotten from carted mink than by any other system.

There was a discussion after the address, all who had read or heard anything about the machine having been unable to find anything not in it; favor.

not in its favor.

State senator Morse, of Jefferson County, Mo. said he came without invite too and from curiosity. He had heard that north of para-Mo. state in the Union has as much water-power, and there is no country in the Union has as much water of the State in the Union has as much water-power, and there is no country in the world must be made, but to his mind there should be no insurmountable obstacle to making butter as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Artificial refrigeration, one of the grand improvements of a grand age, rendered this possible. The southern part of Missouri, he said, is divided from the northern portion, and in that latter part all the improvement has been, but although it was not so considered, he knew the possibilities of the South were greater. No State in the Union has as much water-power, and there is no country in the world finer than that range of counties including Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties.

Ma o F. F. Hilder r. ad an address on the "South as a Market to Dairy Products."

J. A. Piersol, of Mooroe City, Mo., started a discussion on the best methods of running creame ics. It was shown that the best method was the collection of cream, as here the skim-milk modes could not be utilized. By the ordinary modes of collecting the farmers lear well they could manipulsa their cream to

the skim-milk modes could not be utilized. By the ordinary modes of collecting the farmers lear sed they could manipulate their cream to show a larger percentage of butter on the gauge than there really was.

Mr. Addy explained the Shock & Bolander test to obviate this difficulty. It is in use at the Darlington Creamery in Illinois. The collector takes a sample of the cream offered by the farmer in a quart jar, sea 8 it and puts a number on it. The contents of the jar are put in a churned. It ought to make eight ource 8 of butter perhaps, but the result will vary from four to twelve ounces. By this method the exact butter-producing quality of the cream is determined, and the farmer is paid accordingly.

secordingly.

Method the morning session and the entire body then visited the Merchants' Exwhen the Convention assembled in the aft

ernoon, Mr. (ampbell read an essay on "En-silage." His argument was favorable to the ensilage system. enslinge system.

There was a short discussion on the subject, which was led by Mr. Sawyer, of Illinois, and Prof. Sanborne. Mr. Sawyer had tried enslage and had the fever badly, as he said. He thought the f. ed was better than anything but May and June grasses. His cowshad given 40 pounds of milk a day, and the butter resulting was 22½ or 23 pounds a week while he was not feeding ensilage. The increase of milk was nearly one-half when he began feeding the stock of the silo, but the increase of butter was only three pounds. Prof. Sanbo: ne said the cost was too great for the result.

ter was only three pounds. Prof. Sanboine said the cost was too great for the result.

Hon. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., had a paper on implements used in the industry. He prefaced his address, saying that he was not the a ivocate of any patent. He had read of the Convention and came to see what was being done in Missouri. St. Louis is the largest market Wisconsin has, and Sheboygan County alore sends \$150,000 worth a year of dairy products to this city. If Missouri is going to be a dairy State she would be a strong competitor of Wisconsin.

Mr. Louglass, of Jefferson County, spoke of the manufacture of butter from sweet cream.

the manufacture of butter from sweet cream. A correspondent of his at Brookline, Mass., A correspondent of his at Brookline, Mass., made butter from sweet cream and got \$1,25 a pound for it. Mr. Havemeyer was accustomed to getting seventy-five cents a pound for his butter and he had 100 cows, all Jerseys. Mr. Smith continued advising the packing of butter as soon as it was churned.

Mr. Chas. Cabanne, of St. Louis, read a paper on the "Best method of supplying cifies with milk." He said nearly all the milk sold in St. Louis is produced from cows in this city

with milk." He said nearly all the milk sold in St. Louis is produced from cows in this city or within a mile of its limits. The milk from these cows can be sold cheaper in this city than the milk produced upon farms so far from the city that the milk has to be shipped in by rall. Every day there is shipped into St. Louis 2.500 gallons, Chicago receives 40,00 gallons and New York 113,000. He showed the difficulties of the delivery in the city and ended his paper by saying: We have analyzed samples of milk sold by deliverers of milk here as pure unskimmed milk that contained but ten per cent. of solids, while it should have contained not less than 12½ per cent. and might have contained 14½ per cent. of solids. An average of 13½ per cent. of solids can reasonably be demanded by the buyer in this market during this winter. Now the moneyed difference between milk containing 10 per cent. and 13 per cent. In solids is over 27 per cent. In London, England, if the percentage of solids is not up to 11.5 and 2.5 of fat the dealer is prosecuted for adulteration.

of solids is not up to 11.5 and 2.5 of fat the dealer is prosecuted for adulteration.

Prof. Sanborne said that the London standards were too high, as he had seen analyses of milk from healthy cows that showed nine per cent. of solids, Pure milk varies in its solids, but the fadure of milk in analysis to come up to the proper standard doesn't prove it has been watered, as the surrounding conditions of the cow, her feed, etc., effect the richness of the milk.

the milk.

John Stewart, of Anamosa, Io., submitted a paper in which was discussed generally the advantages of an extension of the industry. Referring to oleomargarine and butterine, he made a casual allusion to "imitation creamery butter" and "factory butter." Mr. Addy explained the terms. The finest grades of butter are collected by buyers from the farmers as unsalted stock. It was taken to a common center, the finest selected, washed by men's hands snamped, packed and sold as imitation creamery. The best of the leavings is put up as "factory butter" and the scraps as "No. 3 factory."

as "factory butter" and the scraps as "No. 3 factory."

A paper by J. E. Wetzel was read on the "Manufacture of Butter." In the discussion Mr. Addy said that the legitimate maru asture of butter was to be encouraged, and not the use of fals ingredients, such as neutral oil, which, though it could not be detected in the butter, must sooner or later bring discredit upon the manufacturer who uses it. He wanted to core it a statement at clibuted to it upon the manufacturer who uses it. He wanted to core it a statement attributed to him it a Elgin Lutter was in distavo in this market. While the butter is good, the methods employed by farmers at the Exchange there had driven away St. Louis buyens.

The officers of the Association in the past year were re-elected and constituted an Executive Board. The adjournment was made subject to a call of that committee to meet in St. Louis next January.

Crushed Under Seventy Tons of Steel.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 31. An accident that resulted in the instant death of two men and the fatal injury of another occurred this afternoon at the Lindenstreet works in the Twenty-third Ward. Thos. Liney, John Butler and John Roach, laborers, were at work on a platform loadlaborers, were at work on a platform loading bars of steel, known as fish-plate, on a car on a siding. The platform was en feet bigh and supported seventy tons of metal. Without a moment's warning the timbers supporting one side gave way and the platform toppled over. The accident was so unexpected that the men had no time to save themselves, but went down with the wreck, and were buried under the mass of steel. A long time was consumed in removing the immense weight, and when the unfor-A long time was consumed in removing the immense weight, and when the unfortunates were extricated two (Butler and Liney) were found to be crushed almost beyond recognition. Roach seemed to have escaped serious injury, and much to the surprise of everybody was able to walk to his boarding-house unaided. This evening, however, he complained of severe internal points and at less accounts was not expect.

And the state of t

an Essential Doctrine of Republicanism.

That the spirit of "bossism," which has done so much to disgust the people with the Republican party, is an essential doctrine of that political organiza-Hon. Warner Miller, Senator from New York. He was picked up by the "Half-Breeds" as an ardent friend of reform, and his election to the Senate was a protest against the boss spirit shown by his predecessor, whose lordly nod was a thing before which party leaders were wont to bow and tremble. The Republican party, when opportunity offered, Hon. Warner Miller to his vacant place in the Senate. The "Half-Breed' press in New York rang with his praises, and alded all over the Nation by the papers monstrated clearly the absolute con-which espoused the Garfield wing of the tempt which the leaders of the Repub-

in the organization of the New York executive officer of the United States. Legislature -all of its officers being his friends and retainers. And it is stated seen much and heard much of the dehis ambition, and that this delegation nothing has yet appeared which can will support the man whom Mr. Miller equal this for arrogance and presumpshall name, and it is said his initials do tion. Here is an other of the executive not correspond with those of President branch of the Government deliberately Arthur! The full extent of Mr. Miller's telling a Judge in his own court that he ambition is not yet made known, but if dare not oppose the authority of an he starts out to manage the whole Re- executive officer; that he is bound to

develop as the party exists, and it can all men, to put forth platforms to tickle people were voiceless, but in this counthe ear of reform while they plotted how try, where the people are sovereign and power might best be maintained, this their will is law, it is hard to comprehas been the chief work of the Repub- hend how such a thing could be possible. lican leaders, and that this system has been productive of bosses is not at all thority is no new thing in the history of to be wondered at.

If the leaders have now been themselves deceived by the development of solute contempt for public opinion. of the Senator from New York to the The insolence of office' has had frerank of a great boss, they need not complain, for it is what they all have practiced, and if they are to be led around with a ring in their noses they can then perhaps understand how the people must have liked the previous performances in which they were the chief actors and the people the dupes. If the Republican party was anything else further that no Judge had the right to than an aggregation of ambitious spoils | review the acts or question the dictum seekers, and intent upon anything else of a Cabinet officer, is an assumption than the perpetuation of party power, the "boss" system might not so vex awaken profound solicitude in every and worry them, but unfortunately they patriotic breast. Step by step the right are so wholly bound up in their ambitions that anything but that which min- property protected under constitutional isters to their desires finds no place in their creed. So long as that party remains in power so long will the vices of our peculiar system of politics remain with us to vex and annoy those who thority, the judiciary to which the would desire to see a different order of company applied for relief from the op-things prevail. company applied for relief from the op-pressions of Governmental power is

There is, however, hope that the days of the bosses are numbered. The signs to afford just protection flatly denied. of the times point to a release from so If the doctrine of Federalism, which the odious a dynasty and the restoration of Republican leaders delight to preach. methods more in accord with the rights robs the citizen of his rights under the and dignities of the voter. If this campaign is to be the last in which Republican leaders will scramble for control, and fret the air with their fends and strifes it will be a glad season for the people and one which they could ap-propriately celebrate with all manner of rejoicing, for never was there greater need of deliverance from party domination. - American Register.

-In a lecture at the Lowell Institute. Boston, Prof. Wood gave some very interesting details regarding the phenomena of spider life. The female is much larger and fiercer than the male, and the recent illustration fitly closes a who, whilst paying his addresses, is career of most flagrant violation of pubconstantly in a state of danger. Three lic trust and confidence. Heretofore different kinds of thread are spun by the Courts were the only havens of refspiders for their webs. A scientific ex- uge to which the citizen might fly when perimenter once drew 3.480 yards of harrassed by the oppressions of power; thread or spider silk from the body of but if the bulwark of the Judiciary is to a single spider. Silk may be woven of be broken down for the benefit of Rea spider's thread which is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silk-worm. -Boston Journal.

-On the outskirts of Syracuse, N. Y., lives a man named John Murphy who claims never to have ridden in any kind of vehicle save a wagon. Two years ago his wife succeeded in getting him on board a train destined for a neighboring village, but before it had started he changed his mind and left the car .-Syracuse Journal.

—A child born in Bolton, Conn., conn. -A child born in Bolton, Conn., the tra toe, and the fourth two extra fingers, which have been amputated .- Hartford

-A petroleum well lately sunk in the Baku district of Russia promises to surpass the most famous "gushers" of this country. It is said to be yielding from 7,000 to 8,000 barrels a day.-Pittsburgh Post.

-A Mr. Dialogue is President .. the Camden (N. J.) City Council.

The Tendency of Republicanism.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the tendency of the doctrines taught by the Republican party than the position tial doctrine of that political organiza-tion, is freshly shown in the career of in the Lottery case in New Orleans. He went there as the law officer of the Government to represent the Postmaster-General in a question between the Post-office Department and the New Orleans National Bank. The question was whether the injunction which had been secured in the State Courts should be dissolved, a matter for the United States Judge to decide after hearing overthrew this great boss, and with the arguments of counsel. There was grateful shouts of deliverance welcomed nothing in the case to provoke any excitement or to cause counsel to forget themselves, yet if we may believe the New Orleans papers the Attorney-Genthe triumph of this reform movement eral either forgot for the moment the over the party machine was duly her- character of his surroundings, or departy. They had gotten rid of a machine man and had in his stead a man whose name was synonymous with reform. It seems, however, that they shouted the Government against the National their praises too early. The spirit of bank, and contenting himself with prebossism," which they thought was buried when the lordly Conkling fell, is which the Postmaster-General had revived again in this patron saint of re- acted, for the consideration of Judge form, and his performances in that line Pardee, we are told that he, the Atnow afford new texts for the Republican | torney-General, attempted to bully and editors to discourse upon. They are browbeat the Judge, declaring that he shocked to find that the new leader is appeared as an adviser of the Court, as much, if not more of a boss than the and that the Government, of which

old one, and that his cloak of reform Judge Pardee was a part, demanded was but a thin disguise to deceive the | that the authority of an executive officer too easily duped members of his party. of the United States should be main-He has now blossomed out as a boss of tained against the frivolous attempts of the first water, and proposes not only local or State Courts to restrict or opto dictate the politics of New York, but pose such authority. It seems that he through his manipulation of the New further stated that no Judge would dare York State delegation to the Republican | to enforce this frivolous injunction, and National Convention, intends to shape that the Judge before whom he appeared the destinies of the whole party. To dared not enforce so frivolous an interthis end his fine Italian hand was seen ference with the lawful functions of an The people of the United States have that the New York delegation will be fiance of law and public opinion since

two-thirds composed of men friendly to the advent of the Republican party. but publican party, there does not seem to be much more left for him to assume. obey and be governed by the acts of those in power in Washington, and that those in power in Washington, and that "Bossism" is as certain to grow and he is powerless to judge for himself questions of law coming before him, upon no more be kept down or destroyed which action had previously been taken than can the tides be prevented from by an executive officer of the Governwhich action had previously been taken the regular ebb and flow ordained by ment! No more monstrous position was the Creator. The desire to rule the ever assumed by any previous law officer masses is inherent in the Republican of the Government, and it almost stagparty policy, and the best illustration gers one's belief to give this report due of this is the strifes and feuds which credence. It does not seem possible have rent the party from the conflicts of that any man, however great his posithe chieftains for pre-eminence in this tion in the Republican party, could business. To delude, deceive and hood- stand up in this free country and dictate wink the people has been the party to a Federal Judge what he might and policy from the beginning, and they might not do. Such conduct might who were most apt at this stood highest pass in a country where the power of in party councils. To be all things to the Government was supreme, and the

But disregard of law and legal au-

the Republican party. Its whole career is full of defiance of law and abquent illustration in the reign of this party, and it needed not this latest illustration to show the people how safe constitutional power is when lodged in such hands. For Mr. Brewster to assume that a Circuit Judge could not, and that the Supreme Court dare not dissent from his opinion, and to assume of party power which can not fail to guarantees has been abridged and denied, and now in a case involving the right of a chartered banking concern to conduct its business under lawful ausought to be muzzled, and its authority laws, and aims to regard him as a subject instead of a freeman, it ought not require much argument to incline him to seek a wiser method of government. The citizen, however, is not, and has never been, considered an independent force in our politics since the advent of the Republican party. The supremacy of the Government and the debasement of the individual is the meaning of Federalism, and in the time the Republican party has held power it has sufficiently illustrated this. Unbripublican supremacy it is high time that the people of the country looked well to their liberties. Steps like this are but a few removes from despotism; and if the citizen wishes to secure himself in the peaceable possession of what privileges are still left him he should quickly seek the restoration of a party which recog-nizes law and protects all, from the highest to the lowest .- Exchange.

-Edward Bentley, aged eleven years, committed suicide at the residence of C. Dalton, near Corydon, Ind., recently

-There is an institution at North Andover Center known as the Ladies Book Club, which has flourished for forty years. No males are admitted to membership, and there is a fine of one dollar for lending a book to parties outside .- Boston Herald.

-Seventy-six Sing Sing convicts have voluntarily entered the night school, which is taught by one of their number. -N. Y. Sun

Our Young Folks.

BONNIE'S VALENTINE.

Bonnie got a valentine,
Gø in colors blue and gold,
Butshe could not read it, for
Sie is only four years old.
So he listened while mamma,
Vith a smile, the verses read,
And until the very end
Jot a single word she said.

"Deirest of dear little maids"
("his way ran the valentine),
"With red cheeks and flaxen hair,
and brown eyes that brightly shine,
Asswering to many names—
"Sirdie," 'Darling,' 'Wee Wild Rose'—
You are sweeter, sweeter far
Than the sweetest bud that grows."

Tien, with prettiest disdain, Bonnie said: "All that before Yes, a fousand times—
Yes, a fousand times, and more.
Great old valentine, I fink"
And her lip began to curh,
"Billing fings a girl has known
Reservitors there have a viril" Ever since she's been a girl! -Margaret Eytinge.

TONY'S VALENTINE.

Tony lived in a San Francisco cellar. He belonged to that class of boys that learn so early in life all the "rough world—the newsboys.

He was a queer-looking little fellow. which was all tangled up so that you could almost make a bird's nest of it. You have seen his brown face and great | card was intended. black eyes sometimes, perhaps at the depets, the ferries, or the entrance to the theater; I saw him one evening, as as to its fate. with his arms full of the latest edition binself, and that is the key-note to everything on this coast. The conductor rudely pushed him off, saying: "Til punch yer head if ye git on again." I saw him a moment or two later on the rear platform, when the conductor had gone forward to collect a fare, and then I lost sight of him as he darted across the street to a knot of gentle-

It is a strange, hard life-that of a newsboy-but there is a bright side to

Though Tony was scarcely twelve imself and his sister, two years wheels. younger, gentle little Nell, who thought always kind.

The children had never known in the paupers' burial place that repre- while her father went with the in ured sented "mother" to them now. They boy.
did not visit the place very often, for After Tony's wound had been dressed which was the right one.

there was a new look on his face, a look | fever in his narrow cot at the hospital,

that Nell had never seen before. She had seen him when he was wet, tired, cold and hungry; when there had been a great sensation, election news, disaster at sea, railroad horror, or a great fire, and extra editions had been most twice his usual daily wages; she had seen his face flushed with happiness as he exhibited the magic bits of pasteboard that would entitle him and her to a seat at the bountifully spread tables of the newsboys' annual dinner: once there had been a strange look of awe as he came from looking on the white dead face of his little companion, Jack Sanders, and all that evening he had been unusually still, with an eager questioning look in his bright eyes; but this night the look was different. It was that of fierce anger, yet there was a tender, subdued expression that now some rare pleasure came to him. His personal appearance, too, was more tousled than usual.

Nell wondered in silence, but her loyal little soul never doubted Tony-he would tell by and by what had happened. She tried all her little womany airs to divert him, but the anger still flashed from his eyes at times.

"Well, Nell, I'll tell yer all about it,"

said Tony, suddenly. "Ye see, this here wasn't a good day for me; I didn't sell many papers, somehow, an' when I was a settin' on the steps of that there big church on Californy street, 'Hoodlum Jake' he cum along with two other fellers, and sez he: 'What yer doin' here?'' 'What yer doin' yoursel'?' sez I, and with that they all pitched on to em as good as they sent, but it wuz three to one, and it wuz a goin' pretty hard with me, when out came all the meeting there this arternoon), and them fellers they skinned out. All my papers wuz lyin' about, lots of 'em torn and good for nothing. Nobody seemed to mind; they all hurried on; some larfed at me and them." Here Tony stopped to take breath, while Nell's eyes lighted with eager sympathy, and her little hand stole into his and gave it a warm pressure that then she cum to me and and she went to pickin' up all my pa-pers. I wuz that ashamed, but she talked on real nice, till I told her all about it, and she said it wuz a burnin' shame, an' she bought all the papers that were torn. An' then she nodded, an' sez 'good-bye,' an' she hoped as how I wouldn't have no more poor luck, an' she took holt of the arm of a tall handtime in the sunlight; her eyes are like fares. The amount slowly increases, the vi'lets out at the park; she is the but the road makes no provision for its purtiest gal I ever seed_ceptin' you. removal.—New Haven Register.

Nell." he added, reassuringly, as he noticed the droop of her red lip and the quick quiver of her chin, and Nell's face grew brighter. "I'll tell yer what, Nell," I like to send her a real, sure-enough valentine next week. In course she'll

get heaps and heaps, an' p'raps she would not care for mine alongside of 'em, but I'd feel happy."

"Oh, Tony, wouldn't that be beautiful; but you doesn't know where she lives. How'll ser do?" "I dunno?"

Then a bright thought struck him? Then a bright thought struck him. She'll be sure to be at the church again on that day, for these is the days as how all them way-up folks, them Nob Hillers, ye know, go to church every day now. They don't wear no fine day now. They don't wear no line clothes, but dress humble like, but when the time is past and their big day comes—Easter they call it—my, then how them swell ladies will splurge. But she ain't one of their kind; I bet she's real good all the time, an' when she comes out'n the church St. Valentine's Day I will give her my valentine.

Hours afterward, the moon rising over the house tops sent a heam across the dreary street into the one window of that room, and, resting for a moment on Tony's face revealed an expression and tumble" of this strange working of joy and hope that told how bright his dreams were.

The valentine was bought, a pretty His cap hadn't any front, and it was pulled down so as to hide his hair, tially opened, glowing rose bud; on the other a picture of a young maid scarcely more fair than she for whom the

How Tony and Nell gloated over the beauty of the valentine, and speculated

In Tony's absence Nell would take just from the press he boarded a street down the box, that held the precious cardown Market Street, crying: "Stock three papers for a bit." He looked like a vitalized atom of California "stock" wish that it might safely reach the pretgaze, and then put it away with the wish that it might safely reach the pretty girl's hand.

It was growing late the afternoon of St. Valentine's day; the Lenten service at the great church was just over and a crowd of worshipers issued from the doors. A tall gentleman, in the prime of lite, with a dainty maid clinging to his arm tried to cross the street, though there was a constant press of foot passengers and vehicles.

An extra amount of business in the newsboy's line had made Tony a little the picture, for, thrown upon their own late. His face flushed, his dark eyes resources and stimulated by the thought shining, and holding the precious valof weaker ones who depend upon them. entine in his hand, he darted to meet these little fellows early develop a the advancing gentleman and young sturdy self-reliance and brave fortitude girl, breathlessly exclaiming as he put that is of inestimable benefit to them in the package into her hands: "Please take this, cos' you were so kind to me." And then a passing carriage struck ears of age, he was the sole support of him, and down he went under the cruel

The gentleman, whom we will call Tony the handsomest, the bravest and Mr. Wright, now lifted the lad tenderly, the best of boys. To be sure she did and calling a carriage, took the boy to not know many boys, and most of those the receiving hospital for children, that lived in her neighborhood were where his broken ankle was carefully cross to her; but Tony was always good, attended to. Meanwhile little Alice Wright, carrying the valentine which had been the means of Tony's unfortunfather," and there was a sunken grave ate accident, hastened homewards,

ter their first visits they grew be Mr. Wright found out his name, the wildered, there were so many new dreary place that he called home, and graves just like the one they sought, promised to see to little Nell, whom he that they could never be quite sure took to the gentle care of his wife and which was the right one.

One evening when Tony came home daughter Alice. And that evening while Tony tossed in the delirium of Nell told the sympathizing circle around the cheerful fire-place the story of Tony's brave endeavors for their livelihood, their home destitute of a father's care or mother's love, and finally the story of the valentine which occupied a in great demand, and he had earned al- prominent place on a pretty easel standing on the library table.

A sorrowful ending to Tony's plan you think? Not so. Can you not see a bright picture unrolling itself in the

future? Tony's broken ankle is slowly recovering; he bears the pain right manfully, and Alice and Nell leave no means untried to cheer him. When he is quite well he will go into Mr. Wright's office, who sees capabilities for business in the shrewd little fellow. Little Nell will go to school with Alice, who loves her now as she might a younger sister, and there we will leave them rescued from and then softened the angry gleam of a kind of life from which your parents his eyes, as if a sudden recollection of would shield you with loving tenderness. And, remember, when you see such children, that there may be hidden away under all their rough exterior, tender, warm feelings, and hearts that are taught by suffering to be pure and true. - Burlington Hawkeye.

About Forgetten Baggage.

Twenty-four years ago the consoli-dated road moved into its present depot at Bridgeport. Seven years previous, when the depot was at the foot of Union street, a trunk was received with a local check to Bridgeport; when the road moved into the new depot it was taken along, and ever since it has been, during these thirty years, a care to Mr. Doyle. In 1863 a man brought a toolme. So, as my dander wuz up, I give chest, asked the privilege of leaving it a few days, and offered to pay the storage in advance, but Mr. Doyle told him to wait till he called for the chest. folks from the church (they had a meeting there this arternoon), and Alexandria, Va., wishing to have the box sent by express, but on notifying the owner of the refusal of the express company to take the risk on account of the war, it was held till he was heard from. The tool-chest still remains, and twenty years have passed by. Eleven years ago a trunk was received. Eight years after a man presented the check. Mr. Doyle figured out the charge at the invited more confidence. "And usual rate of twenty-five cents a day. which only amounted to \$730, but besays in the softest way: 'Little boy, lieving in ready cash he offered a fair what is the matter? Can I help you? reduction, and said: "Give me a couple reduction, and said: "Give me a couple of dollars and call it square." The man said that certainly was reasonable, and he would call in the morning. Three years have passed, and so far he has forgotten to call. A valise that had been under foot for nine years was accidentally broken open and a bank-book with a credit of \$300 fell out. Mr. she took holt of the arm of a tall hand-some man as waz her dad. I reckon, leastways he looked down at her with that half-proud, half-lovin look that ye that half-proud, half-lovin' look that ye see some times." "Yes, I know," sighed Nell, who, however, did not know. Tony went on: "Oh, but she is purty—she has soft fine hair that nevise would make several cart-loads. Much er keeps still a minit, it is dancin' all the of it is held as security for unpaid car-